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NINTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

NO. 39

## JOLLY'S SPEECH.

Gives a History of the Way in Which  
the Conventions Were Held  
Which

LED TO HIS NOMINATION.

Shows Clearly the Unfairness of  
Some and the Rascality of Others  
Who Opposed.

INFAMY OF THE GOEBEL BILL.

Free Coinage Dead—Retention of All New Territory.  
Building Nicaraguan Canal—Extend Trade  
and Commerce.

At Madisonville on Monday afternoon, Sept. 27th, Hon. Geo. W. Jolly, the Republican nominee for congress in the second congressional district, addressed a large audience on questions of interest as to his nomination and campaign, and matters of vital import to every man in the second district and the State of Kentucky.

Circuit Judge T. J. Nunn adjourned court in Mr. Jolly's honor, and ex-Circuit Judge C. J. Pratt introduced the speaker. Judge Pratt's introduction was brief, but he spoke in highest terms of Mr. Jolly, saying, among other things, "He represents all that is dignified and manly in American politics."

Mr. Jolly then spoke as follows:  
*Fellow Citizens of Hopkins County:*  
I come to present to you my claim to your support as the nominee of my party as its candidate for Congress in this District.

My right to this nomination is disputed, and I desire to submit the whole case to your candid judgment and final decision. Under our system of government, State and Federal, we hold the sovereign power to be in the people, and that the decision of the majority, when ascertained, shall govern and finally decide every question of political controversy.

The governments under which we live are governments by majority, ascertained at the ballot-box. This proposition is elementary. It can not be disputed. My right to submit the question to the people is equally clear, since the people are the final arbiters of all political questions and controversies, whether the question or controversy relates to policies to be adopted, or candidates to be elected; whether we shall adhere to the gold standard of value, and preserve a sound currency, or adopt inflation of the currency, with its train of indescribable evils, of universal repudiation of debts, public and private, and general commercial disaster; or whether we shall impose upon foreign made goods, wares and merchandise, high or low rates of taxes, of none at all; or whether we shall approve a platform which condemns a President for having in a courageous and patriotic spirit suppressed mob violence, preserved order and protected life and property, and the internal commerce of the country, the question must be finally decided through the ballot-box by the voice of the people.

In July last a call was issued by the Republican Committee of this Congressional District for a convention to be held at the city of Henderson on the 29th day of August, by delegates selected by the Republicans of the several counties for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be voted for at the ensuing November election for Congress.

At the meeting of the District Committee I was present and requested that the dates of holding the conventions be fixed at the last of August or first of September, to enable me to canvass the district, because, by reason of professional engagements, I would not be able to do any canvassing before the first of August.

Certain members of this committee, unfriendly to my candidacy, being as I am informed and believe, advised so to do by Federal officers, holders of this district, with the knowledge and approbation of my opponent, failed to fix the time for holding the county conventions. This was contrary to party usage and precedent. The object of this omission was to enable "snap" conventions to be held without adequate notice to the people, and to pack with all who could be influenced by Federal officers of employees holding places under the Collector of Internal Revenue; by those who could be, directly or indirectly suborned by him with promises of places in the Federal service; and by those who could be bribed outright, supplemented by the paltry following of my opponent.

## PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The United States Peace Commissioners at Paris Have Begun Their Formal Sessions.

THE GAULOIS DISCUSSES THEIR TASK.

The Paper Proposes to Give an Outline of the Position of Both Contending Parties. The Americans Will be Largely Influenced by Gen. Merritt's Report on the Situation.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The United States peace commissioners went into session at 11 a. m. The Gaulois says: In spite of the mystery surrounding the matter, we are able from a high source to give an outline of the position of both contending parties. While the Americans have instructions which are much more precise than those of the Spaniards, there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the Philippines.

*American Diversity of Opinion.*  
Senator Gray is a very ardent democrat and, consequently, belongs to the party which repudiated expansion. He opposes all annexation, and his opinion, therefore, totally differs from that of the other four commissioners, some of whom would be content with a cooling station at the Philippines, possibly Cavite, while others, like Senator Davis, advocate the annexation of the whole archipelago.

The Gaulois, however, believes that the Americans, by mutual concessions, will come to an agreement, and that Senator Gray is a very ardent democrat and, consequently, belongs to the party which repudiated expansion. He opposes all annexation, and his opinion, therefore, totally differs from that of the other four commissioners, some of whom would be content with a cooling station at the Philippines, possibly Cavite, while others, like Senator Davis, advocate the annexation of the whole archipelago.

Accordingly, on Wednesday, July 27th, the Republican Committee was convened at Hopkinsville to consider a call for a county convention. Mr. Fowler, I am told by a member of the committee, was present and the statement was made in his presence, that it had been agreed between myself and Mr. Fowler that I would not contest with him for the vote of Christian county, and that he would not contest Daviess county with me.

Upon what sort of information, if any at all, this statement was made, I do not know, but I do know that Mr. Fowler, who was then and there present, permitted it to go unchallenged, when he knew it was a pure invention, that there was not a scintilla of truth in it, that it was utterly false, showed himself willing to practice a gross deception on the Republicans of his native county and procure their endorsement of his candidacy by a falsehood. It is an ancient maxim in the law that the suppression of the truth is the equivalent of falsehood; that *suppression veri* is as great a fraud as *suppositio falsi*.

There had never been at any time any agreement or understanding between Mr. Fowler and myself that we would not contest our respective counties, or any counties, with each other. All that ever occurred between us on this subject was the voluntary statement made by Mr. Fowler to me at Dixon on the evening of August 1st, that he and his friends did not intend to contest with me for Daviess county's delegate vote.

Nothing can be more patent than that my opponent and his friends and supporters feared to risk his chance of carrying his own county with me and were compelled to resort to fraud and falsehood to obtain their forty-five votes, and they were thus procured.

Because of this fraud by Mr. Fowler, a "snap" convention, on only three days notice, of which the Republicans of Christian county generally had no notice and without notice to me, was held on August 1st and the delegate votes of Christian county instructed for him. Shall this fraud go unpunished? Shall the Republican voters of Christian county not be permitted to know the whole truth, and have an opportunity to express at the polls in November, their contempt and condemnation of this villainy, and of its perpetrator and perpetrators?

Simultaneously with the enactment of this miserable duplicity, which has been just detailed, Christian, a deputy collector of internal revenue, the acting Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Union county, was, in furtherance of the conspiracy concocted to prevent me from canvassing Union county, engaged in scheming to call another little "snap" convention, without adequate notice to any and with none at all to a majority of the Republicans of the county, or to myself, aided by the postmaster at Morganfield and each acting in obedience to their master, owner and proprietor, at Owensboro. The "snap" affair came into being at Morganfield the same day its twin misshapen monstrosity was born in Christian.

The appalling hideousness of these two unnatural creatures was so similar, that a glance would have been sufficient to show they could never have been begotten elsewhere on this earth than in the political slime of the custom-house at Owensboro.

County conventions were held pursuant to calls made and published to the people giving ample notice of the conventions to be held in the counties of Henderson, Hopkins and Webster. I visited each county, making addresses at Henderson and Dixon. My belief is the conventions in these counties were held with perfect fairness. There were no contests made by my opponents in any of these counties, the aggregate delegate vote of

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Congosto, Just Arrived from Havana, Talks on the Future Prospects in Cuba.

THE PROBLEM WILL BE A DIFFICULT ONE.

It Will Be More Social than Political—The Reconciliatory Question Settled—They Are All Guns—Gen. Tunal, He Thinks, Surrendered Too Quickly and Easily at Santiago.

New York, Sept. 28.—Dr. Congosto, who arrived from Havana on the steamer City of Washington, in the course of a conversation on Cuban affairs, said: "The evacuation of Cuba by Spain is a matter of time, but when I left Havana everything was progressing well. I do not care to enter into all the reasons for the delay, but one of the principal ones is the fact that we have over 5,000 soldiers who must be taken care of and can not be left behind."

*The Future of the Island.*  
"The problem of the future of the island is a difficult one, and I have studied it without prejudice, and as a result of this study of years I believe that it is a social problem, and not a political one. Of course, politics will enter into the solution, but the great question is how to bring the most prosperity and the greatest happiness to the people of Cuba. It is probable that there will be a large realization of this, and this realization may assist in solving the problem. Of course, a difficulty will be met in view

of the dangers of fever and the climate."

*The Reconciliatory Question Settled.*  
Dr. Congosto was asked as to the condition of the reconciliatory. "The reconciliatory question is now settled," he answered with a smile.

"What has become of them?" was the next question. "They're gone," he replied.

"Where?" "God knows," was the reply. "Do you mean to say that they are all dead?"

"That probably explains it better than I can. It is a subject which I prefer not to discuss."

When asked as to the establishment of a new army for Spain, Dr. Congosto said: "Spain is still a great country, and she ought to have a great navy and probably will."

*Total Surrender Too Easy.*  
Discussing the fall of Santiago and the surrender of Gen. Tunal, Dr. Congosto said: "There were brave soldiers at Santiago, and if their leader lacked courage he deserves to be punished. Santiago should not have fallen as it did, and if Tunal had not entered into negotiations with the enemy it is likely that there would have been a different story to tell today. It is not true that the Spanish army there lacked supplies and ammunition, for they had plenty of both, which they turned over to the Americans. If Tunal had pushed forward instead of retreating towards the city he certainly would have effected his escape."

Dr. Congosto hopes that, when his duties on the Paris peace commission expire, he will resume his consular service.

*Denial that Maj. Marchand Has Been Abandoned.*  
Paris, Sept. 28.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with the minister of the colonies, M. Trouillot, in which he is quoted as saying it is not true that Maj. Marchand has been abandoned. Up to the present, the minister added, the French government has only the British version of the major's occupation of Pashoda, and no steps will be taken in the matter until the French officer's reports are received.

*Lost Track of Their Game.*  
London, Sept. 28.—The detective have lost sight of the woman, supposed to be "Dr." Nancy Gifford, who shadowed after her arrival at Liverpool, Tuesday, on the steamer Vancouver, from Montreal, and they are now ransacking the London hotels and boarding houses. Up to the present the police have not found any trace of the traveler.

*"THE BLIGHT OF FREE TRADE—THE DANGERS OF PROTECTION."*  
This is the title of a document just issued by the American Protective Tariff League. This document clearly demonstrates the effect of the system of Free Trade under the Wilson Tariff, and of Protection under the Dingley Tariff. It is based on the result of the Tariff League's Industrial Census, and should be in the hands of every voter. Seven copies to any address for six cents. Address W. E. Wakeman, General Secretary, No. 135 West 23d Street New York.

Are you a subscriber to THE BEE? You should be.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

A despatch from Paris announces the death there of Mrs. August Belmont.

John Libel, a former near Fairfax, Minn., lost two children in a barn fire Tuesday.

Arrangements are being made for the flood roads convention, to be held in St. Louis in November.

A St. Louis physician claims to have successfully cured a case of asthma by the use of zinc chloride.

It is estimated that it will cost \$600,000 to put the Infanta Maria Teresa in fighting trim again, but she's worth it.

Kansas City police say that they can place their hands on the men who robbed the Missouri Pacific train near that place.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt scored a easy victory over Gov. Hoke in the race for the gubernatorial nomination in New York.

There is every indication that a suicide club exists among the university students at Madison, Wis., and parents are greatly excited.

Frederick Wolke, an insurance solicitor, recently from Milwaukee, took prussic acid, and was found dead in O'Fallon park, St. Louis.

Dr. Mary H. Alkin, a practitioner of many years in Grinnell, Ia., has been arrested under an indictment charging her with malpractice.

The steamers Danube and Alpha arrived at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday, from St. Michaels, bringing 300 Klondikers and \$1,500,000 in gold and drafts.

Maj. Marchand has admitted in conversation that the arrival of Gen. Kitchener's force at Pashoda saved him from annihilation by the derbys.

Judge William McMahon, a leading citizen of Johnson county, Mo., fell dead at his home. Judge McMahon was 83 years of age, a native Kentuckian.

Rev. G. E. Morrison, formerly pastor of the Northern Methodist church of Pashoda, Tex., has been convicted of wife-murder and the death sentence pronounced.

Quartermaster C. G. Smith has notified the war department that 5,000 soldiers can be quartered in St. Louis for the winter at a rental of \$150 a month each.

The grand jury at Cahoonville, Ill., indicted Otto Mathes, the murderer of Senator Wall, for murder and Mrs. Schadelich as an accessory. Mathes is still at large.

The farmers in ten counties in northwestern Kansas will be invited to enroll in a cyclonic insurance company, to be modeled after the county fire insurance organization.

A swarm of bees that took possession of the flagstaff of the courthouse at Mount Vernon, Ill., a year ago, are believed to have stored a large quantity of honey in the dome.

Sam Shih, proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at Tulsa, I. T., was shot and fatally wounded from behind by Beryl Cox, who had been ejected from the restaurant while drunk.

President McKinley's message to congress, in December, will be one of the most important which has emanated from a chief executive since the foundation of the government.

## FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS.

Burning of the C. & W. McClean Sporting Goods Store on Fourth Street, St. Louis.

TWO EXPLOSIONS CAUSED SAD HAVOC.

Two Women Fatally Injured and Several Men Seriously Hurt by Scattering Debris When the Second Explosion Occurred—Daring Escape of a Woman with Steady Nerve.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A disastrous fire, which within five minutes after its origin claimed two victims for death and injured many firemen, broke out in McClean's sporting goods store on Fourth street, between Locust and St. Charles streets, at 9 a. m.

While the fire engines and apparatus were rapidly responding to the alarm, an explosion occurred in the building, and a moment later the figures of women were seen in the third-story windows, and the crowd, which was already great, yelled to them to get back. One slight figure poised on the sill for an instant, and then plunged to the pavement. It was an awful fall, and she struck the sidewalk with a dull sound.

A Level-headed Girl.  
Another girl's figure was seen at the window surrounded by a pall of smoke. The mob yelled to her not to jump, but she had a cooler head than the other girls. She held on and looked about. Then she began a perilous journey, which kept the mob spell-bound for a few moments. She stepped from one window to the next until she reached the upper windows of the Security Furniture Co., next door, when her heroism was cheered by the crowd.

*Firemen Injured.*  
Meanwhile the firemen and the salvage corps men were fleeing from the building. They came out with hands and faces dripping with blood. Some looked at first as if they were badly hurt, but none, it proved, had sustained more than ugly cuts from glass and flying debris.

The limp figure of the girl on the sidewalk was picked up and carried to a drug store near the Pierce-Higbee. She was as good as dead. There were no marks on her body, but she was unconscious, and showed only the faintest signs of life. The young woman who showed such bravery in climbing along the outside of the building to the next store was Maggie Dunkel.

She was nervous and trembling when she reached the street, but was more thoughtful of her companions than of herself.

*A Second Explosion.*  
At 9:30 two water towers were up in front of the building playing into the third floor. The men were completely enveloped in the dense volume of smoke. Just as the third tower, No. 6, was raised, a second explosion, heavier than the first, occurred. The windows of the St. Louis Crocker store, at 408 North Fourth, were shattered like egg shells.

Brick and mortar rained from the top of the burning building into the heads of the firemen working in the street. A piece of timber dislodged a horse near the fire, and that Adair Sampson reported himself with four miles of the place at the time, and would thus receive \$10,000 of the prize money.

He verified the testimony of other witnesses in regard to the continuous reference to Capt. Evans by the chaplain.

*FIRE IN HER BUNKERS.*  
Experience of the Transport Massachusetts Just Arrived from Santiago, with Fire in Her Con.

New York, Sept. 28.—The United States transport Massachusetts, Capt. Robinson, which sailed from Santiago September 23, arrived, and proceeded to an anchorage off Liberty Island. On board the transport were Capt. J. C. Read, commissary and quartermaster, and two clerks; Capt. McCoy, Second United States volunteer (infantry); Lieut. Culwell, of Gen. Lett's staff (Cuban army), and 38 stevedores and laborers. While at Santiago the coal in the Massachusetts' bunkers took fire, and it was found necessary to jettison 100 tons. A portion of this coal was taken on board again. On going to sea the fire again broke out in the fire bunkers, and smoldered for three days. It was finally extinguished by the use of steam, and the steamer reached port without further incident.

*A NOVA SCOTIA WRECK.*  
Five Men Killed and One Injured by the Collision of an Excursion Train with a Work Train.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28.—A special excursion train on the way to the Halifax exhibition from Pictou, crashed into a work train near Stellarton. James Sprout, engineer; Michael O'Brien, engineer; W. G. Henderson, fireman; John McClelland, fireman; and Wm. Cameron, of Scotch Hill, Pictou county, a passenger, were killed. John McMillan, of Pictou, a passenger, was injured.

*A SENSATION EXPLODED.*  
A Confession of Murder that Must Have Been Suggested by a Disordered Imagination.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 28.—The people of Zanesville, in Noble county, have cleaned out the old well into which Joseph McCull, according to a confession which he was alleged to have made recently, just before dying, was supposed to have thrown the body of his brother after murdering him 40 years ago. Nothing whatever was found to substantiate the supposed confession, and the sensation is exploded.

*Was a Prisoner in Havana.*  
New York, Sept. 28.—Mr. Victor Van Hollenstein, an American citizen, and a member of the Red Cross society, who had been in prison for several months in Havana, charged with complicity in the insurrection of the Cubans, was among the passengers on the City of Washington, from Havana. He is crippled and sick from the harsh treatment he received.

*Arrived from Havana.*  
New York, Sept. 28.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer City of Washington from Havana were Dr. Congosto and Capt. Fred Sharp.

*The Frustrated Pottery Combine.*  
East Liverpool, O., Sept. 28.—Representatives of the proposed pottery combine, who have been here for two weeks, actually examining the business, have just left for the east, having secured the extension of options on the best factories until December

## ELASTIC STARCH.

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## A Beautiful Present.

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself, that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

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exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below.

These plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe. The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

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Correspondence wanted in all parts of the county. Address us for particulars.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893



## Without Falice.

A gentleman at Hopkinsville sends THE BEE a renewed subscription and writes:

"While I disagree with THE BEE in the stand it has taken in the Congressional race, I am not so intolerant as to want everybody to think as I think, and still think that in most respects THE BEE is the best paper in this end of the State."

We appreciate this expression, coming as it does from a Christian County Republican, who is an honest supporter of Mr. Fowler's candidacy. Our position has been taken without malice toward any one. That many Republicans of Christian County, a large number of whom are on our subscription books, should differ with us, is most natural and we could expect nothing else. But our stand upon this, as upon other questions, has not been determined by the hope of favor or reward from our present subscribers or from anybody else. We are simply advocating what we believe to be right and best for the Republican party and the people at large. As we have said before, we entertain a friendly regard for Mr. Fowler and feel that he is making a serious mistake by permitting himself to remain in his present attitude toward the party and his unfortunate alliance with unscrupulous men who have been guilty of the grossest fraud in trying to compass his nomination. If he does not free himself of this stigma he cannot escape his share of the responsibility.

Again we say, our position is that of honest conviction for which we have no apology to offer.

THE BEE is the only Republican paper in the Second Congressional district that has had more than a brief and fitful existence. THE BEE has lived continuously since its inception and will soon enter upon its tenth year.

During its first decade THE BEE has taken high ground on all questions and has not shied its course by the needle of the compass of popular applause. Whether there be ten years more left to us, or one year, our cause shall be the same. We would, of course, like the chorus of applause from a united Republican party in the Second Congressional district, but we decline that approval that can only be had by the abandonment of conviction.

## Col. Bryan.

Col. Bryan's friends are pushing campaign war stories for all their worth in the effort to compass the discharge of the Third Nebraska regiment which the Colonel commands and which is now a part of Gen. Lee's army corps, or to make Bryan's fall lighter if he should find he must resign his office in order to get to work at something he likes better than military service for his country. Letters are pouring in to the Governor of Nebraska and officials of the War Department about this single regiment as though it were the only volunteer regiment in the service. And to read the Nebraska dispatches one might think this regiment were doomed to immediate death and destruction if kept in the service.

The Nebraska boys should take their chances and do their duty with the rest of the many volunteer regiments, and doubtless the privates and officers of lower rank are satisfied to do what honest Americans expected to do when they enlisted in the defense of their country. But the politician must get out with the best

grace he can and look after his fences. It is announced that the Nebraska regiment and its officers—like and on a level even with other regiments of volunteers—is under army regulations and must be so governed regardless of the political aspirations of its commanding officer. It is likely that in order to get out of the army Mr. Bryan will have to resign.

Some interesting figures have recently been compiled by the Bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department bearing upon the money in circulation during the present century. In 1800 the circulation amounted to only \$4.99 per capita, and by 1810 had risen to \$7.60. Then followed a decrease, and in 1820 it was \$6.96; in 1830, \$6.69 per capita. In 1840 it had increased to \$10.91, in 1850 the amount was \$12.02, in 1860 it had risen to \$13.85 and five years later to \$20.57. In 1870 the amount had fallen to \$17.50; ten years later up again to \$19.47. In 1890 it had advanced to \$22.82, and in 1898 it reached the sum of \$24.74.

The prophecies of the free silverites, made prior to the election of McKinley, to the effect that there was no way on earth to increase the circulation other than by the adoption of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and that if the gold standard prevailed our circulation would certainly and terribly shrink, have all been proven erroneous by the logic of events, and we have more money now than ever before.

Here is another sample of the way news from the military camps is shaped and colored by the correspondents and the papers that seek to make an issue and create a feeling against the present administration:

"Last night heavy rains fell and the floors of the hospital are wet because there are no double flaps to the tents. One tent came near blowing over, which would have left several dangerous typhoid fever patients exposed to the storm. The tent plus had not been properly driven in the ground."

While it is not stated in so many words, what the writer and his paper wished to convey by the above was an aspersion against the ruling party. The headlines over this and other such trivial stuff are sensational.

We are sorry that the President hasn't any better sense, but he really ought not to have allowed a heavy rainstorm to attack a tent in which there were typhoid patients, and the Republican party ought certainly by this time know how to drive pins in the ground.

The Evening Post has another "fit" and this time a bad one. The medical folks of Louisville should administer at once, else relief may be too late. This time the cause is Roosevelt. Its issue of the 27th contains four editorials on the subject. Nobody knows better than Mr. Knott that there is no better representative of the typical American than Theodore Roosevelt. We are all proud of him. His record is clean, honest, brave. We wish all Americans were like him. Nobody of sound mind believes that Mr. Roosevelt ever declined to pay his honest taxes, or ever evaded a single responsibility of American citizenship. THE BEE believes that until the Post converts Hill, Croker, Platt and other thousands of New York politicians to a decent recognition of citizenship, it had best cease its unadvisable slandering of the Governor of New York.

AMERICAN farmers had better have a care. Sir William Crooke said in an address before the British Association for the advancement of science the other day that the wheat producing soil of the world will prove unequal to the strain put upon it, and that within a measurable period the world will be called upon to face a universal dearth of the wheat supply. This is one British Lord who has yet to learn the virtues and delights of Southern corn bread. We can do without wheat. Or perhaps he doesn't know the distance from New York to San Francisco or how big is the state of Texas.

Let the Republican party proceed with its schemes of bank currency and the gold standard, and it will dissolve society or prostrate it at the feet of despotism.—Meade County Messenger.

Dear, oh dear! Listen to this! The Messenger is still living back in the dark ages of 1896 and Bryan's candidacy, when all sorts of dire evils were predicted for the country if it voted down free silver and Bryanism. Two years have passed since the vote-down and the country is anything but dead; and even the false prophets of that memorable campaign are silenced or their curses turned to praise.

Only the Messenger seems to remain in a Rip Van Winkle slumber.

The ladies of Lexington, organized as the Soldiers' Aid Society,

are doing a noble and much appreciated work among the sick men at Camp Hamilton. Thus, as Gen. Wheeler said was the case at Montank Point, not only are the government officials doing all in their power for the soldiers who are in the army hospitals, but our noble women are giving their time and their skill and their sympathy to help the afflicted ones. The diet kitchen at Lexington is doing great things for the soldiers camped there.

Even the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico get sick—some of them. It is now reported that the Spanish government must transport 22,000 sick men and that they have not beds enough for half the number. Why don't the Democrats get up a remonstrance against the Washington administration? Didn't the American Army under the command-in-chief thereof and the War Department officials lick the Spaniards? And ought they not to have kept the fever off of the poor fellows after they were licked?

We have it from the most reliable source that Mr. W. T. Fowler will decline to accept Mr. Jolly's proposition to right the differences in the Republican party of the Second District by submitting the nomination again to the highest and proper court in the matter—the people.

There is complaint from some Webster County points that our subscribers did not get their papers promptly last week. We are sorry for the delay but will have to lay it on some of the boys in Uncle Sam's service. The papers were mailed.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the case against Collector Fawks will be taken up when Prof. Proctor, of the Civil Service Commission, returns from his vacation, which will be in a few days.

The Connecticut democrats in their recent convention did not "re-affirm the Chicago platform." Free silver men made a fight for it but it was defeated.

There wasn't anybody in it for the New York gubernatorial nomination except Roosevelt.

HURRAH for Teddy Roosevelt, the next Governor of New York!

## JOLLY'S SPEECH.

(Continued From First Page.)

which was 68. In Daviess county a mass convention was held pursuant to the call of the chairman. The collector, postmaster and a hand full of others, several of them Federal officials, not exceeding twenty-five in number, corralled in a hall 183 half drunken men and boys, and from that place they were marched to the court-house wearing Fowler's badges under a banner inscribed, "W. T. Fowler, the administration candidate." Many of them were armed with bludgeons and razors or knives. The postmaster endeavored to obtain possession of the court house an hour before the time fixed for the purpose of preventing my friends from attending.

There were at least seven or eight hundred Republicans present at the convention, and not exceeding two hundred of them were favorable to my opponent.

No impartial spectator doubts that Mr. Reno received two or three hundred majority in the election held for Chairman. He was declared elected, and presided over the only convention that was held, and the delegates appointed were instructed to cast the thirty-one votes of the county in the district convention for my nomination. Therefore, without reference to the ten votes of Hancock county, which were unanimously instructed for me in the only county convention held in that county, the thirty-one votes of Daviess county, added to the sixty-eight uncontested votes of Henderson, Hopkins and Webster, gave me a majority of eleven of all the delegate votes in the district. He was declared elected, and presided over the only convention that was held, and the delegates appointed were instructed to cast the thirty-one votes of the county in the district convention for my nomination.

There was a pretense of holding a county convention by Postmaster Van Rensselaer, but none was in fact held. The collector, postmaster and a few others, under the dictation of these Federal officials, appeared at the Henderson convention with a mere paper case, and the Chairman of the District Committee, E. C. Vance, decided he would recognize the fraudulent credentials of this minority and ignore the convention held by a large majority of the Republicans of Daviess county.

Since both conventions (if the little squad that got into the corner of the room with Van Rensselaer and went through the formality of reading a resolution appointing delegates to Henderson, can be considered a convention) were held at the time and place designated in the call, it was impossible, under the party law or usage, that either delegation could be recognized as having a *prima facie* title until the Committee on Credentials had been appointed and made a report in favor of one or the other, and the convention had decided which delegation was entitled to recognition.

Excluding the contesting delegations from Daviess and Hancock, with their forty-one votes, there

were 134 votes left uncontested, of which sixty-eight were instructed for me and voted for the election of Mr. Bourland as Chairman of the Henderson Convention. It is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that Mr. Bourland was elected. The so-called election of Mr. Breathitt was void, except, as we conclude that 66 are numerically greater than 68 votes.

The alleged election of Mr. Breathitt is void and all proceedings held by him, and the minority of holders over which he presided, are likewise invalid. The principle for which my friends and myself contend is, simply that the clearly expressed will of the majority shall control.

For many years the Republican party has demanded, in all their conventions, State and National, by the united voice of all her statesmen and orators in the halls of Congress, and on the hustings, fair elections. The party has made proclamation everywhere, that the ballot-box should be inviolable, because it is the only medium through which the sacred voice of a free people could proclaim its final decree.

Whosoever attempts by bribes or promises of places, by force or fraud, or false certificates or returns, to defeat, or in any degree alter, the expressed will of the people, either in their primary meetings or final elections, commits a complicated treason, dark and infamous, against God and man and society.

Of what value or value is the Constitutional guaranty of free speech and a free press; of what value is deliberation and consideration however serious and patient, of the public questions constantly being submitted to them, or the merits of candidates for office, if the voice of the majority as expressed at the polls may be annulled by frauds of any sort?

The wrongs attempted by my opponents in the conventions recently held in this district, and which they are even yet busily conspiring to effectuate, and thus, if possible, defeat the will of the very large majority of the Republican voters of this district, are of the same character as that culmination of the treasonable conspiracy against government by the people, which resulted in placing on the statute books of this Commonwealth the so-called "Goebel Bill."

The Election Law of 1892, was prepared with the greatest care; its authors claimed for it, that it was as nearly perfect as the wit of man could devise; that crimes against the suffrage, if the law was fairly executed, were well nigh impossible; that at all events such offenses were minimized to the last degree. And it is doubtless true that since its enactment the elections have been the fairest held in this state in thirty years.

The people of this state as a whole were entirely satisfied with its operations and effects. Under this law, in harmony with the traditions of a century, the county judges of each county annually selected officers equally from the members of the two great political parties. The county judges are elected by the people of their respective counties and in every way responsible for any misconduct in office. The law was in accordance with the principle of local self-government, a principle dear to all classes of our citizens. It conformed to Jefferson's notion of ideal Republics for this country: "We should introduce into the last Legislature by Mr. Goebel, then, for all concerns foreign and federal; (2) that of the state, for what relates to our own citizens exclusively; (3) the county republics, for the duties and concerns of the county, and (4) the ward republics, for the small and yet numerous and interesting concerns of the neighborhood; and it is in government, as well as in every other business of life, by its division and sub-division of duties alone, that all matters, great and small, can be managed to perfection. And the whole is cemented by giving to every citizen, personally, a part in the administration of public affairs."

Under this law we have elected a governor and all the state officials; two legislatures and all our county officials. It is no exaggeration to say that the law met the expectation of its authors, great as they were, and that the people gave to it universal approbation. There was no demand for an amendment or repeal of any of its provisions, either by the press or public speakers or the people. There was absolutely no public discussion of the subject.

Yet, under these conditions a bill was introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Goebel, then, and now notoriously a candidate for Governor, at radical variance with all our traditions; the manifest purpose of which is to purloin the state.

Instead of officers elected by the people of the 119 counties and responsible to them appointing officers to conduct our elections, we have a Triumvirate created by the Legislature to sit at Frankfort and from that point, dictate for every county another board of three members, which in turn, selects the officers of election for every election precinct or district. This state Triumvirate, is composed exclusively of Free-Silver Democrats. No Republican, no Sound-Money Democrat or Populist, was placed on this commission. Why not? Was it because no single man of sufficient character, or integrity, or patriotism, or decency could be found among the membership of those parties in the whole state of Kentucky worthy of public trust? Or was it because tell-tale witnesses were not wanted to the crimes to be committed against popular government? The presence of the honest man was wanted to witness the secret plottings by which ways and means are to be devised whereby the popular will

is to be set aside, and all the officers of the state, together with all the revenues of the state are to be stolen and transferred to the author of this infamous measure and his co-conspirators.

Under the election law of 1892, and all preceding election laws, the county court of each county was empowered to select officers of election for each election precinct: two judges, one clerk and one sheriff; one of the judges to be selected from one political party and the other from the opposing party, and the like difference was required between the sheriff and clerk. If it was made to appear to the satisfaction of the county court that any election officer was disqualified the court was authorized to remove such officer and fill his place with a qualified person of the same political belief as the person removed.

Of the 119 county judges in the State 90 are Democrats and 29 are Republicans. The "Goebel Bill" empowers the legislature to elect a "State Board of Election Commissioners," consisting of three persons, and they may all be, and the three elected are, of the same political party. A vacancy in this board occurring while the legislature is not in session is to be filled by the remaining members, and as the legislature will not meet again until the first of January, 1900, it is possible for the elections next year to be conducted under a board, no one of whom has been selected by the legislature, and of whom no one has been selected by this self-perpetuating board.

A majority of this board and each "County Board of Election Commissioners," consisting like-wise of three members, can transact any and all business which may be transacted by the full board. The county board may be all selected from members of the same political party.

The county board is also a self-perpetuating body, having the power to appoint its own successors, but the state board has power at any time and without cause, to remove any or all of the members of the county board and appoint others in their places.

The county board appoints all precinct officers. They are required, but not compelled, to select them from different political parties. This county board is empowered to investigate any charge that an election officer is disqualified, and to remove him at any time, and their action is final and not reviewable by any other tribunal.

Thus the state board, though originally selected by the legislature, is a self-perpetuating board and any two members of it may exercise the whole power conferred on all; that it has the power to appoint all the county boards, and at any time and with cause, or without cause, may remove one or all of the members of such county boards and the county boards, while required to appoint election officers have power at any time and without cause to remove any election officer and appoint another in his place, and from their action there is no appeal.

Under the law of 1892, as well as all preceding election laws of this state, the appointment of precinct election officers was confided to the county judges, who were elected by the people and directly responsible to the people for the performance of this delicate and important function.

Under the "Goebel Bill" neither the state board nor county board derive their authority from the people, nor are they in any way subject to them. Vacancies in the state board are to be filled, when the legislature is not in session, by the remaining members of the board, and there is not even a provision that the legislature can remove these so appointed; while the county board is the mere creature and always subject to the control of the state board, and the precinct officers are likewise the creatures and always subject to the control of the county board, and through the county board to the state board.

By the law of 1892 (as well as under all election laws previously enacted) the board for examining the returns for the county was made up of the county judge, county clerk and sheriff or one of his deputies. They examined and certified all election returns of the county, and districts of the county. Where two or more counties voted together in the choice of representatives or senator the canvassing boards of the several counties made returns to the canvassing boards of the county having the largest population, and that board compared the certificates of the boards of the various counties. In case of an election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor or other officers elected by votes of the whole state or more than a county, other than senator or representative, or for a judge of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the Court, Circuit Judge, Commonwealth's Attorney, Representative in Congress, or elections of President and Vice-President, it was the duty of county boards of canvassers to make out certificates and return them to the Secretary of State. And these returns were canvassed by the Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State, or, in the absence of either, the Auditor, or any two of them.

Under the "Goebel Bill" the county board of elections appointed by the state board, is substituted for the county officers elected by and responsible to the people of the county, and the State Board of Election Commissioners, all Free-Silver Democrats, are substituted for state officers, elected by the people of the Commonwealth, and, of course, responsible to them.

If you suppose that the board for canvassing the returns has merely a perfunctory task to perform in adding up the returns, 1

would call your attention to what the Court of Appeals has decided to be the duty and province of such a board. In *Huston vs. Steele*, 98 Ky. 596, it is held that it belongs to this board to determine whether the returns are genuine, and that it shall canvass all ballots returned by the precinct officers as doubtful, or not voted and decide how such ballots shall be counted.

The "Goebel Bill" substitutes the state board composed of three irresponsible Free Silver Democrats, for a board composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, all elected by the people, to determine and decide all election contests except for Governor, elected by voters of the whole state, or of judge or of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney.

For determining contests about county officers, or officers of districts of counties, the county board appointed by the state board is substituted for the board composed of county officers elected by the people of the county.

Every thoughtful citizen whatever his political opinions may be, must seriously consider whether it was wise or prudent or patriotic to create such boards of commissioners, with self-perpetuating powers. Whether it is wise, prudent and patriotic to confer upon three men all belonging to one faction in one of the great parties of the country, all the powers executive and judicial, heretofore exercised by the officers of the counties; by the Circuit Judges and Judges of the Court of Appeals, all elective by the people, and concentrate it in the hands of three men, who possess absolute and uncontrollable power over every election officer, over every certificate made touching the election of every officer in the state from justices of the peace and constables to judges of the court of appeals and Governor of the state.

These boards may violate any provision of the "Goebel Bill" with absolute impunity, since it contains no penalties, prescribes no punishment for any violation of its provisions, however gross and flagrant such infractions may be.

The title of the law in strict truth, ought to be, "An Act to create Boards to nullify the will of the people; to encourage and protect all manner of fraud in elections and to erect a despotism on the ruins of the free institutions of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

Is this Act constitutional? I answer that, in my opinion, it is not. Such powers as the people chose to bestow upon the state government were conferred in the constitution and classified into three distinct departments, and separate bodies of functionaries directed to exercise them.

The executive power is conferred on the Governor and other executive officers; the judicial power is confided to judicial officers, and the legislative power is bestowed upon the General Assembly. Then by words of exclusion it is provided that: "No person or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter directed or permitted."

It has always been conceded that each department must from necessity, in a few instances, exercise in some minor detail powers that are not of class conferred upon the particular department. For example: Courts may sometimes appoint their clerks, and officers to execute their process and carry into effect their judgments; the legislature may appoint clerks, door-keepers, Sergeants at Arms, etc.

The power exercised by the courts and the legislature in the cases supposed, is neither judicial or legislative, but purely executive. These slight exceptions exist from necessity, because neither tribunal could perform its functions without these officers. Both tribunals would undoubtedly have this power except as the Constitution limited it. And our present Constitution has limited it in various ways, by making the clerks of the courts and sheriff elective by the people. And the power of the legislature is limited in this respect by the provision (Sec. 249) restricting the number of officers and employees it may elect or appoint.

This section measures the executive power which the legislature may exercise. Aside from this trivial but necessary exercise of executive functions, its whole power is confined by the Constitution to legislation. There are no other "instances" in the Constitution whereby it is "directed or permitted," to elect or appoint officers to perform any of the functions of government.

What character of power is exercised in nominating, electing or appointing officers? The character of the officer exercising the power ought not to be confused with the nature of the power exercised. It surely needs no argument.

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ment to prove that the power thus employed is neither judicial nor legislative. It can be nothing else but an executive power. I quote again from Thomas Jefferson. He says: "Nomination to office is an executive function. To give it to the legislature \* \* \* is a violation of the principle of the separation of powers. \* \* \* By leaving nomination in its proper place, among executive functions, the principle of the distribution of power is preserved, and responsibility weighs with its heaviest force on a single head." (Letter to Kerchival, July 12, 1816.)

Sixty years ago Chief Justice Robertson decided that an "appointment to office is intrinsically executive." (Taylor vs. Comith, 3 J. J. Mar. 401.)

We have had no greater judge than Robertson, no more profound political philosopher and constitutional lawyer than Thomas Jefferson. Unless they are both in the grossest error the Kentucky legislature in the appointment of the State Board of Election Commissioners usurped power not conferred upon it by the Constitution.

Upon the money question, Mr. Jolly spoke briefly and in some part humorously, provoking the good humor of even his free-silver Democratic hearers. He treated Free Coinage as dead; that it had been thoroughly discussed and submitted to public vote in 1896, and that the people had repudiated it by a majority of one million.

He argued in favor of the retention of all islands that have fallen under our control as a result of the war with Spain; and in favor of building the Nicaraguan canal. And for the extension of our trade and commerce; showing what vast markets were thus opened up for our products and manufactures. And he suggested, too, our responsibility to give these islands a good and stable government and showed that we cannot turn them back to Spain, but must meet our responsibility.

Mr. Jolly made a strong plea for purity in politics—in all parties—and asked his honest hearers, with whatever party they were allied, to join in the fight against the great conspiracy, the "Goebel Bill."

That Mr. Jolly's speech was very convincing, and yet delivered in such happy strain as not to offend even those who differed with him, was attested by the temper and conduct of his hearers throughout. At the close of the speech a number of men of all parties—Republicans, Democrats and Populists—went up and shook Mr. Jolly's hand and expressed their appreciation of what he had said and the manner in which he had said it. Several of the leading Populists of the

county were present who took occasion, after the speech, to express their approval of Mr. Jolly's stand on the "Goebel Bill," and to speak their utter disgust with this outrageous piece of legislation.

## Strange Streets.

The streets of Pekin, China, are unlike those of any other known city, says the *Rambler*. "They are hollowed deep below the houses on either side and, as they are never repaired and the traffic is enormous, they tend to get lower and lower. Heaps of filth in places absolutely block the tracks. Side by side with flouting, gilded shops, stand squalid, wretched shanties, rotting to the ground, in some cases fallen and helping fill the streets below. In dry weather, the town is a gigantic dust-bun; in the wet season, a whirling cesspool."

"It rains in Pekin with greater fury than almost anywhere else in the world. The result is that these hollow paths become in an hour or less a raging torrent, in which every year at the breaking of the rains many men are drowned. Two Europeans, though on horseback, being caught in a severe thunderstorm, narrowly escaped with their lives, and heard afterwards that the corpses of about seventy men, women and children had been picked up after the storm was over—drowned in the very streets of the city."

## What the Flag Makers Did.

From the New York Evening Post. The remarkable activity which came to the hunting and flag industry with the outbreak of the war has largely subsided, and now the manufacturers are beginning to find time to talk of what they have done. A superintendent of a large Boston store said the other day of the rush for flags when the war broke out: "Oh, it was something terrible, simply terrible. In the height of the rush there was one manufactory I know of that turned out each day twelve miles of bunting." One house received an order for 100,000 dozen flags, to be sent immediately. A single house in Boston sold 15,000 dozen flags in one day. Some of the largest wholesale orders came from the south. The largest sales now being made are of small silk flags and silk patriotic streamers for interior decorations.

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